

Borough of Glossop



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.D.P.H.
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS, GLOSSOP
Tel. No. Glossop 2118

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS GLOSSOP
Tel. No. Glossop 2118

for the year

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Health Committee

1962 — 1963

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR

COUNCILLOR E. J. FARMER, J.P.

COUNCILLOR F. W. WALTON (Chairman)

COUNCILLOR F. BRADBURY (Vice-Chairman)

ALDERMAN R. J. BOAK, J.P.

COUNCILLOR C. A. BLACKMAN

COUNCILLOR T. BRIODY-DUGGAN

COUNCILLOR Mrs. S. BURGESS

COUNCILLOR F. GIBBS

COUNCILLOR J. G. HURST

COUNCILLOR J. L. TOOLE

COUNCILLOR M. WATERHOUSE

COUNCILLOR Mrs. A. WILLIAMS

Preface

To the Minister of Health and

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the
Borough of Glossop.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my honour and pleasure to submit for your consideration the Annual Report on the Public Health of the Borough of Glossop for the year 1962.

At the beginning of January there was a widespread outbreak of influenza, bronchitis, and upper respiratory tract infections in the area. New sickness benefit claims received by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance rose sharply during the week ended 2nd January, reached a peak during the week ended 9th January, and then declined rapidly. Influenza accounted for the largest number of reported illnesses, followed by bronchitis and upper respiratory tract infections. There was a heavier mortality among old people due partly to the severe cold and partly to influenza-like and other respiratory ailments.

There was a marked increase in the birth rate from 15.05 in 1961 to 17.95, the highest since 1947, and a small decrease of .32 in the death rate. Deaths of children under one year totalled 8, four more than last year, giving an infantile mortality rate of 25.56, which is higher than the national average. Eight still-births were registered, the same number as in the previous year, resulting in a still-birth rate of 24.92.

The main causes of death in descending order were diseases of the heart and circulation with 118 cases, cancer with 42, and vascular lesions of the nervous system with 34. The three groups accounted for 69.04 per cent of the total number of deaths. The average age at death was 70 years for women and 66.6 years for men; 73.57 per cent of deaths occurred in the 65 years and over age group and 43.21 per cent in those aged 75 or more years.

As a Housing Authority the Borough has been mainly concerned with building for slum clearance. Fifty-nine houses have been erected on the Gladstone Street site and many more will be completed in 1963 for families displaced by the closing and demolition of condemned property. On account of the financial restrictions placed on local authorities there has been little building for general needs, and the waiting list remains long. With a housing shortage in the area it is essential that older houses which are well built and structurally sound should be rendered fit, and as far as possible, provided with modern amenities. There have been several attempts to legislate for the better maintenance of existing houses but until the introduction of the discretionary improvement grants scheme, and the more recent

standard grants, there was little incentive to landlords to repair, properly maintain and modernise their properties. Since 1954, 285 discretionary grants and 276 standard grants have been approved by the Council, a course of action which has been of great benefit to the occupants by ensuring a more comfortable domestic life. The improvement grants scheme has proved of greater value to owner-occupiers than to the tenants of rented houses as only 16.3 per cent of the applications for discretionary grants and 23.5 per cent for standard grants were from landlords of rented property. There are still many houses in the borough which could reasonably be improved and would qualify for grants. In response to the Ministry of Health and Local Government's appeal for a very big increase in the number of houses being improved, the Council has written to all property owners offering assistance and advice and giving full information about the improvement grants available. It is hoped by this encouragement to raise the standards of amenity in the remaining sub-standard houses which have a good expectation of life.

The Council considered the report published by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in July, 1962, on the results of a five-year experiment to determine the effects of fluoridation of water supplies on the incidence of dental caries in children. In view of the markedly beneficial effect on dentition which was found to follow fluoridation, the Council urged the Manchester Corporation Waterworks to correct the deficiency of natural fluoride which exists in the public water supplies of the district.

The Home Safety Committee continued its investigations into the incidence and nature of the home accidents in the borough and the best means of preventing recurrences. The various educational methods employed included the display of posters, the distribution of leaflets, arrangements for the showing of films, informal talks in child welfare clinics, and lectures to voluntary bodies and the general public. The Committee actively supported the Home Safety Training Campaign which started in October and was planned by Ro.S.P.A. and certain health organisations to stress the many and varied hazards which are likely to be encountered in the home and to teach the most practicable methods for reducing accident risk. The Junior Road and Home Safety Committee which was re-formed in 1962, provided many useful suggestions for propaganda campaigns and showed a keen interest in practical action for the prevention of accidents. The number of accidents reported totalled 57, compared with 86 in 1961. As in previous years falls were responsible for the largest group, 42.1 per cent, and burns and scalds for the second largest, 33.3 per cent.

Manchester Corporation's pilot scheme for the housing of overspill population in Glossop made appreciable progress in 1962 when many of the 283 flats, bungalows, and houses were completed on the Chapel Lane site in Hadfield. These were

mainly occupied by young families who appreciate the surrounding open country. It is hoped that the scheme will be the forerunner of development on a larger scale and that the influx of population will be accompanied by the establishment of industries within economic travelling distance. Glossop with its long tradition, good community spirit, and cultural advantages is an ideal town for the reception of overspill. Public services are available to serve a reasonable concentration of people in the Hadfield area though larger schools will be required to accommodate all the children during the next few years. The movement of young families into the district will have a favourable effect on the age structure of the community by reducing the proportion of old people and the increased spending power which will accompany the sudden growth in the population should benefit the town considerably.

I wish to express my appreciation to my Chairman, the Members of the Council, the Officers of the Borough and my Staff for their interest and support in the working of the Health Department throughout 1962.

Your obedient servant,

M. SUTCLIFFE,

Medical Officer of Health.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses
of the Borough of Glossop.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the pleasure once again of subscribing to the Annual Report of the Health Department which is based on similar lines as formerly.

The year under review has been one of steady progress. Re-housing from slum clearance property has again got under way after a hold-up which threw the slum clearance programme out of gear in 1961. Due to the delay many of the houses already inspected had to be re-inspected and reports re-submitted. At the time of writing, 22 clearance areas containing 167 dwellings have been confirmed for clearance, a further 11 areas containing 114 dwellings have been inspected and represented for clearance. In addition individual demolition or closing orders are operative in respect of 80 dwellings with a further 34 reported to Council as unfit. This gives a total to date of 395 dwellings represented to Council as unfit since the programme commenced in 1956. Of this number a total of 146 dwellings have been demolished. At the present rate of progress, the Council's programme for the clearance of unfit houses based on present day housing standards should be completed within the next six years which is within the period suggested to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

In the sphere of Atmospheric Pollution, concentration has been directed to the implementation of the Clean Air Act and the Public Health Act. In addition to frequent observations, 41 timed observations of factory chimneys were made, mainly each of 30 minutes' duration with several longer and some shorter. Eighteen contraventions were recorded relating to smoke and grit emissions. In addition there were a number of nuisances from foul smells and dye deposits. The heavy smoke emissions were usually due to defects in the plant installations which when repaired effected a remedy. Several were due to burning of waste material where the smoke was not consumed and one or two the result of bad handling of the plant. Firms co-operated well and are conscious of the need for clean air. This being so, no legal proceedings were necessary. More details will be found in the following pages under Section C.

The pollution of the atmosphere from the Chemical Works at Dinting received special attention. For a considerable period householders in the vicinity of the works have been concerned about the soiling of clothing and property by increasing quantities of chrome compounds discharged to atmosphere from the works. This eventually resulted in an Abatement Notice being served on the company. The position as I write is that the vapours given off inside the works, which have been causing the trouble, are being collected by a new system of ducting and plant

installed at considerable cost to wash the vapours prior to discharge to atmosphere. It is too early to say whether a complete remedy has been effected but, so far, the system appears to be effective.

Progress in the conversion of outdated and insanitary wastewater conveniences continues but hardly as fast as one would like. During 1962 there were a further 27 conversions to wash-down water closets. Approximately 250 of the old type remain for which the Council are prepared to make a grant of ten pounds per conversion in approved cases. Approval must be sought before any work commences.

Orders under the Diseases of Animals Act require any person who moves or permits to be moved, an animal (i.e. bovine, sheep, goat or pig) to or from any premises, to enter a record in the prescribed form within 36 hours of movement. There are certain exceptions to this requirement. To control certain diseases of animals, such as swine fever and foot and mouth, it is essential that contacts of infected animals may be traced by reference to such movement records which are to be retained for three years in the case of cattle and 12 months in the case of sheep, goats and pigs.

Details of public health administration will be found in the following papers.

I thank my committees, colleagues and staff for their help and support during the year.


Your obedient servant,

E. DUNSMORE,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Inspector, Diseases of Animals Act; Shops'
Inspector; Rodent Officer.

Public Health Inspector's Office,
April, 1963.



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Section A

Statistics of the Area

Section A : Statistics of the Area

Acreage (land and water) : 3,324.

Population (Gamesley included): 17,440 (Registrar-General)

Number of Inhabited Houses Census 1951—6,041; in 1962—6,365 approx.

Number of families or separate occupiers (Census 1951), 6,069.

Rateable Value: £186,881 1st April, 1962.

Sum represented by a penny rate: £705 (estimated) 1962-63.

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	163	150	313
Legitimate	156	142	298
Illegitimate	7	8	15
Birth Rate	17.95		
Comparability Factor	1.03		
Standardised Birth Rate	18.49		
Illegitimate Births per cent of total live Births	4.79		
Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total	2	6	8
Legitimate	2	6	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	24.92		
Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
All Causes	137	144	281
Death Rate	16.11		
Comparability Factor	0.88		
Standardised Death Rate	14.18		
Maternal Death Rate	—		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)			—
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)			—
„ „ Diphtheria			—
„ „ Smallpox			—
„ „ Influenza			5
„ „ Cancer (all ages)			42
Deaths of Infants under one year of age:	M.	F.	Total
Total	4	4	8
Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:

All Infants per 1,000 live births	... ..	25.56
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate live births		26.85
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate live births		—

Comparability Factors

Area comparability factors in respect of births and deaths supplied by the Registrar-General are 1.03 and 0.88 respectively for 1962. The crude birth and death rates of different areas may not be comparable as the populations differ widely in sex-age constitutions. A comparability factor is provided for each area which when multiplied by the crude rate produces an adjusted rate which allows for any difference in the sex-age constitution of the population of the area from that of England and Wales as a whole. Factors are based on 1951 census figures.

Since 1956 the death rate comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in the area such as Shire Hill Hospital and Whitfield House which unduly weight the death rates. From 1st January, 1958, the Registrar General has made further changes in the procedure for the transfer of deaths occurring in institutions. According to the new system of allocation, a death in a chronic sick or mental hospital has been assigned to the area of occurrence only if the deceased had been there for 6 months or more. If the deceased had been there less than 6 months, the death has been transferred to the area of usual residence if any.

Geographical

The Borough of Glossop situated in North West Derbyshire is built on the foothills of the Pennine Range within a few miles of Kinder Scout, the highest point of the Peak District. There are magnificent views of the surrounding hills to the north, east and south.

Social Conditions

Glossop was mentioned in the Domesday Survey and has had a varied history. During the industrial revolution it grew rapidly and in 1866 the town was granted its Charter of Incorporation. Glossop is now a busy industrial town within easy reach of Manchester and the surrounding Lancashire and Cheshire towns. Cotton goods, paper, canned goods, rope, shoes, tools, brushes, gloves, clothing, and chemicals, etc., are produced in the area. Glossop is, in addition, a centre for the textile printing trade.

The Manager of the Labour Exchange has very kindly supplied the following statistical information relating to the employment position in the area.

The monthly average number of wholly unemployed persons registered at the Glossop Employment Exchange during 1962 was 46 (36 men and 10 women), the highest figure being 83 (69 men and 14 women) at the December count and the lowest being 22 (18 men and 4 women) at the count taken in May.

The monthly average number of unemployed disabled persons (included in the above figures) during the year was 12 (10 men and 2 women), the highest figure being 19 (15 men and 4 women) in December and the lowest 8 (7 men and 1 woman) in May.

The estimated total insured population in June, 1961, for the Glossop Employment Exchange area was 9,041 (the estimated figure for June, 1962, is not yet available).

The estimated numbers of employees in industry in the area of Glossop Employment Exchange at June, 1961, were as follows: —

Order No.	INDUSTRY	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 and over
I	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	63	2	65
II	Mining and Quarrying...			
Manufacturing Industries				
III	Food, Drink & Tobacco	524	684	1208
IV	Chemicals and Allied Industries	112	95	207
V	Metal Manufacture	153	5	158
VI	Engineering and Electrical Goods	141	12	153
VII	Shipbuilding and Marine Engineering	—	—	—
VIII	Vehicles	—	—	—
IX	Metal Goods not elsewhere specified	128	42	170
X	Textiles	1262	1028	2290
XI	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	—	—	—
XII	Clothing and Footwear	104	514	618
XIV	Timber, Furniture, etc.	14	8	22
XV	Paper, Printing and Publishing	705	246	951
XVI	Other Manufacturing Industries	343	294	637
XIII	Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement, etc.			
III-XVI Total, all Manufacturing Industries		3486	2928	6414

Order No.	INDUSTRY	Males aged 15 and over	Females aged 15 and over	Total Males and Females aged 15 and over
XVII	Construction	371	14	385
XVIII	Gas, Electricity and Water	90	2	92
XIX	Transport and Communication	291	14	305
XX	Distributive Trades	181	304	485
XXI	Insurance, Banking and Finance	29	20	49
XXII	Professional and Scientific Services	139	393	532
XXIII	Miscellaneous Services	172	278	450
XXIV	Public Administration ...	196	68	264
—	Ex-Service Personnel not Classified	—	—	—
—	Industry Not Stated ...	—	—	—
	Grand Total	5018	4023	9041

**Comparative Crude Birth-Rates and Death-Rates,
Analysis of Mortality and Maternal Mortality
in the year 1962**

	England and Wales	Glossop
Births:	Rates per 1,000 population	
Live Births	18.0	17.95
Still Births	18.1(a)	24.92(a)
(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.		

Deaths:		
All causes	11.9	16.11
Respiratory Tuberculosis	0.059	—
Other Tuberculosis	0.007	—
Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus... ..	0.510	0.115
Other Cancer	1.667	2.294

Deaths:	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year	20.7	25.56
All causes under 4 weeks	15.1	19.17
All causes under 1 week... ..		15.97
Perinatal Mortality Rate		40.5

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 live and still births)

— Signifies that there were no deaths.

Maternal Mortality:

	England and Wales Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.	Glossop. Rates per 1,000. Total (Live and Still) Births
Maternal Causes ex- cluding Abortion...	0.28	—
Due to Abortion	0.07	—
Total Maternal Mor- tality	0.35	—

CAUSES OF DEATH IN GLOSSOP M.B., 1962

	M.	F.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
Tuberculosis, non-respiratory ...	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	3	6
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	2	—
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	13	14
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1
Diabetes	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	13	21
Coronary disease, angina	34	23
Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	—
Other heart disease	21	28
Other circulatory disease	3	8
Influenza	2	3
Pneumonia	7	5
Bronchitis	15	11
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	5	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	5
Motor vehicle accidents	1	2
All other accidents	1	1
Suicide	4	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES AND POPULATION
FIGURES, 1942 — 1962

Period.	Birth Rate.		Death Rate.		Population.	
1942	...	13.6	...	13.8	...	18,030
1943	...	15	...	15.6	...	17,594
1944	...	14.7	...	15.1	...	17,150
1945	...	13.45	...	13.56	...	16,950
1946	...	18.8	...	13.9	...	17,740
1947	...	20.04	...	16.1	...	17,610
1948	...	16.47	...	14.96	...	17,850
1949	...	15.56	...	14.89	...	17,930
1950	...	15.05	...	15.66	...	18,010
1951	...	16.76	...	17.65	...	17,900
1952	...	13.63	...	14.41	...	17,830
1953	...	15.2	...	16.32	...	17,770
1954	...	12.5	...	17.78	...	17,830
1955	...	12.13	...	17.65	...	17,730
1956	...	13.87	...	18.25	...	17,590
1957	...	15.19	...	17.36	...	17,450
1958	...	16.58	...	17.96	...	17,430
1959	...	16.44	...	14.31	...	17,400
1960	...	16.03	...	14.76	...	17,340
1961	...	15.05	...	16.43	...	17,470
1962	...	17.95	...	16.11	...	17,440

Section B

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

Section B : General Provision of Health Services in the Area

STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health:

M. SUTCLIFFE, M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

E. DUNSMORE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector:

T. D. WILLIAMS, M.M., A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Assistant:

D. W. SIDEBOTHAM

Clerical Staff:

Miss J. WRIGHT to 5th October, 1962.

Mrs. S. J. ROSS from 1st October, 1962.

Laboratory Facilities:

Laboratory facilities are available for bacteriological examination of specimens and samples at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, and for chemical examination at the County Offices, Matlock.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE BOARD

On 1st August, 1961, the Public Health Laboratory Service Act of 1960 came into force, and responsibility for administering the Service passed from the Medical Research Council to the new Public Health Laboratory Service Board. The Board has full statutory authority, and is directly responsible to the Minister of Health.

SPECIMENS AND SAMPLES EXAMINED, 1962

The following are particulars of specimens and samples examined in the County Laboratory, Matlock, and the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall.

GENERAL DISEASES:

	Positive	Negative
Diphtheria	—	2
Haemolytic Streptococci (Group A) ...	—	2
Vincent's Organisms	—	2
Salmonella Organisms	—	50
Typhoid Organisms	17	92
Dysentery (Sonne)	15	49
Heat Resistant Anaerobes	—	2
Staphylococcus Aureus	—	5
Aerobic Spore Bearers	2	—
Specific Coliform Types	—	5
Acid Fast Bacilli	1	—
Clostridium Welchii	—	3

MILK:

Samples taken:	Number	Satisfactory
Methylene Blue	21	20
Tuberculosis	15	15
Phosphatase Test	6	6
*Chemical Analysis	22	21
Turbidity Test	2	2
	—	—
	66	64
	—	—

* Taken by the County Council.

The County Analyst reports that one sample of T.T. milk was deficient in fat and the producer and retailer were cautioned.

WATER (Drinking):

Samples taken:	Number
Bacteriological	51
Chemical	2
Lead content	2
	—
	55

FOOD AND DRUGS (other than Milk and Water):

Samples taken:	Number	Satisfactory
*Chemical—Miscellaneous ...	51	47
Methylene Blue—Ice Cream	22	22
	—	—
	73	69
	—	—

*Taken by the County Council

The County Analyst states that informal samples of Baking Powder and Golden Raising Powder were deficient in available carbon dioxide. These samples were probably old stock since when formal samples were taken later they carried different batch numbers and were found to be satisfactory.

Two informal samples of Canned Meat described as Chopped Pork and Pork Luncheon Meat were classed as deficient in meat. Now that the report of the Food Standards Committee has been published it is hoped that standards for such products will soon be included in regulations.

The remaining samples were classed as satisfactory.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**Section 47:**

Powers are given under this Section for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. The revised procedure which is incorporated in the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, enables the Local Authority to secure the removal of such persons without delay, provided the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner apply to a Court or single Justice for an order. It is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the head of the hospital or institution, a letter from such head that the case will be accepted by him being sufficient evidence. An order made in this way

has effect for three weeks only, and applications for renewals of the order for periods of three months have to follow the procedure laid down in the 1948 Act.

In 1962 it was not necessary to use the powers mentioned under Section 47.

Section 50:

Under this section, as from 5th July, 1948, the Council became responsible for the burial or cremation of any person dying in the district where no suitable arrangements would otherwise be made.

No burials were arranged during 1962.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The local hospital services are administered by the Ashton, Hyde and Glossop Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Manchester Regional Hospital Board. Partington Home still serves as a Maternity Unit for the area.

Wood's Hospital provides convalescent accommodation for cases from other Hospitals in the Group, and is also used as a General Practitioner Hospital for the local doctors. Out-patient Clinics for Medical, Surgical, and Ear, Nose and Throat cases are held weekly.

Shire Hill Hospital is now administered as a Geriatric Unit.

Part III.: Health Services provided by the Local Health Authority.

The following Services are provided by the Derbyshire County Council: —

- (a) Care of mothers and young children.
- (b) Domiciliary Midwifery Service.
- (c) Health Visiting Service.
- (d) Home Nursing Service.
- (e) Ambulance Service.
- (f) Domestic Help Service.
- (g) Mental Health Service.
- (h) Vaccination and Immunisation.
- (i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Borough Surveyor has kindly given the following facts about this Service, which is under his control.

Refuse is collected on average every 8.7 working days by the Borough Surveyor's Staff from approximately 7,000 ashbins, and is transported by one S. and D. Fore and Aft Tipper and one Ford Thames Trader Eagle collector. A special collection is made from certain farms and remote dwellings.

The Health Department inspects and services the tips for the control of rodent and insect infestations. The purchase and sale of regulation dustbins is made by the Health Department.

Street Cleansing

Street Cleansing is carried out by one Karrier-Yorkshire Sweep-Collector. One full-time and two part-time men are engaged on street sweeping.

Gullies

Gullies on County and Borough roads are emptied and cleansed by Glossop's mechanically-operated Gully Emptier.

RODENT CONTROL

The onus of clearing premises of rats and mice still remains with the occupier. Much use continues to be made of the free service provided by the Town Council in the case of private dwellings.

Section C

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

Section C :

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

WATER

The 6,566 dwellinghouses are supplied with water as follows:—

(a)	Direct to houses from mains	... ..	6541
(b)	By means of stand-pipes	... ..	—
(c)	By means of private supply, wells, etc	...	25

Number of connections made during the year:—

(a)	Existing houses (separate, formerly a common pipe supply)	... ..	1
(b)	New houses	... ..	94
(c)	Other premises	... ..	8

WATER SUPPLY

The borough water supply is obtained from three sources, Swineshaw, Hurst and Hadfield Reservoirs, which are fed by moorland streams. The Hadfield and Hurst water is treated with soda ash, alumina sulphate, rapid sand filtration, lime and chlorination; the Swineshaw supply has the addition of lime to counteract acidity and since the 7th July, 1956, has been chlorinated.

The water supply to the Glossop area was augmented by the completion of the Hurst Reservoir scheme in July, 1961. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 36,000,000 gallons and is designed to yield 500,000 gallons per day for supply together with a compensation flow of half that amount. The Hurst Reservoir also feeds a high level covered service reservoir at Whitfield holding 1,000,000 gallons. The new supply combined with that from the Swineshaw and Hadfield sources should ensure an adequate provision of water for the immediate needs of the town.

The Glossop Water Undertaking was transferred to Manchester Corporation on the 1st April, 1959, under the Manchester Water Order, 1959.

The water mains were extended for 188 yards on the Gladstone Street Estate, 975 yards along Simmondley New Road, 303 yards on the new estate off Simmondley New Road, 1,821 yards on the Glossop Overspill Site, 386 yards on the new estate off Newshaw Lane, and 115 yards along Cowbrook Lane.

The total length of the water main extension was 3,788 yards.

Samples taken:—

Bacteriological	... ..	51
Chemical	... ..	2

BACTERIOLOGICAL

Ten of the 51 samples of water submitted to bacteriological examination were found to be unsatisfactory. Details are given in the following table. The public swimming bath is filled from the town's water mains. The water is filtered and chlorinated before it enters the bath and is changed every three and a half hours. Samples were examined bacteriologically on 18 occasions between the beginning of April and the end of September, 1962. Coliform organisms were not found in any, though in one sample the yeastrel agar one-day plate count at 37°C was excessive.

CHEMICAL

Two full chemical analyses were made on 10th December, 1962, one from the Swineshaw and one from the Hadfield supply. Both were satisfactory.

PLUMBO-SOLVENCY

No samples were examined for plumbo-solvent properties.

WATER SAMPLES
BACTERIOLOGICAL—UNSATISFACTORY

Date of Collection	Place of Collection	Supply	Coliform bacilli per 100 mls.	Bact. Coli type (1) per 100 mls.
3-4-62	Tap, Staff Room, Hurst Mill.	Private	3	3
3-4-62	Reservoir, Blackshaw Farm.	Private Reservoir	2	2
1-5-62	Tap, Dry Cleaning Room, Hurst Mill.	Private	50	3
1-5-62	Tap, Hill Top House.	Private	160	0
10-7-62	Reservoir, Blackshaw Farm.	Private Reservoir	8	0
10-7-62	Tap, Blackshaw Farm.	Private Reservoir	13	1
13-8-62	Outcrop in wooded quarry at Castle Hill.	Spring	90	17
13-8-62	Tap, Sunnyside Laundry.	Private	160	90
15-11-62	Chamber nearest to source of supply, Blackshaw Farm.	Private Reservoir	13	13
15-11-62	Reservoir, Blackshaw Farm.	Private Reservoir	8	5

CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

The results of the two chemical examinations of the town's water supplies are given below.

CERTIFICATES OF ANALYSIS

SWINESHAW SUPPLY (10.12.62)

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	Practically clear, very faintly brown.
Colour (Hazen Units)	Less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	Less than 2
pH value	8.90
Parts per million	
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	65
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	7
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F. ...	0.15
Hardness {	Temporary 5
	Permanent 30
	Total 35
Oxygen in Solution	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	
Available Chlorine	0
Metals—Lead	0
Copper	0
Zinc	0
Iron	Less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was practically clear and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis afford no evidence of the occurrence of active pollution.

HADFIELD SUPPLY (10.12.62)

Appearance in 2ft. Tube	... ..	Practically clear, faintly brown.
Colour (Hazen Units)	... ..	8
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale)	... ..	Less than 2
pH value	... ..	9.25
		Parts per million
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.)	... ..	75
Free and Saline Ammonia	... ..	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia	... ..	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	... ..	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates	... ..	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride)	... ..	7
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80°F	...	0.85
Hardness	Temporary	... .. 10
	Permanent	... .. 20
	Total	... .. 30
Oxygen in Solution	... ..
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days	... ..
Available Chlorine	... ..	0.07
Metals—Lead	... ..	0
Copper	... ..	0
Zinc	... ..	0
Iron	... ..	Less than 0.05

In appearance the sample was practically clear and of a faint brownish colour.

The results of chemical analysis are consistent with the occurrence of a little pollution but the presence of available chlorine suggests that efficient sterilisation should have taken place.

DRAINAGE		Estimated Population Involved.
No. of houses in District connected to sewers	6,530	17,476
No. of houses in District not connected to sewers	36	108
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	... ..	—
(b) New houses	... ..	131
(c) Other premises	... ..	3
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.s.	...	27

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE Resident Engineer

I am indebted to Mr. Shakespear, M.I.C.E., ~~Clerk of Works~~, for the following report on the progress at the new sewage works.

The project started on 12th June, 1961, and by the end of December, 1962, the following progress had been made:—

1. **Final Effluent Outfall.** About 95 per cent complete.
2. **Humus Tanks.** All main concrete placed but a considerable quantity of local pipe work and chambers to construct.
3. **Bacteria Beds.** The eight beds of 105 feet diameter are complete and filled with media. The sprinklers have not yet been erected.
4. **Sedimentation Tanks.** About 80 per cent of the concrete to the sub-structure complete.
5. **Sludge Pump House No. 1.** Sub-structure complete and some 10 per cent of the superstructure.
6. **Sludge Pump House No. 2.** Excavation complete.
7. **Melandra Pumping Station.** About 20 per cent of the sub-structure completed.
8. **Rising Mains and Pipe Line generally.** About 50 per cent complete.
9. **Etherow River Bridge.** Concrete work completed. Approaches still to be done.
10. **Glossop Brook Sewer.** About 60 per cent complete including all work in the brook except connections.

Private house building schemes made good progress on the New Estate, off Newshaw Lane, where 410 yards of new sewer were laid. Work on Glossop Council's housing site at Gladstone Street, for rehousing persons displaced by slum clearance continued, and sewers were extended for a distance of 110 yards to serve the site. At Chapel Lane, Hadfield, where houses and flats are being erected to rehouse Manchester overspill population the sewers were extended for a distance of 60 yards.

The total length of sewer extension was approximately 580 yards.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The approximate number of Sanitary Conveniences, Ash Bins, etc., in the Borough is as follows: Pail Closets, 35; Ashbins, 7,000; Ashpits, 17; Waste Water Conveniences, 250, and Fresh Water Conveniences, 5,057. These figures include accommodation at farm premises.

Table 1—Continued

Slaughter-houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	429
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	316
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Typhoid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204
Verminous Premises (not Rats and Mice)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
Nuisances (P.H.I.s. Journal)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4494
								<hr/> 11805

Table 2. NUISANCE JOURNAL, 1962

No. of Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	490
„ Nuisances recorded after investigation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	530
„ Nuisances outstanding from 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96
„ Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	283
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
„ Nuisances abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	587
„ Nuisances outstanding at year end	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39

KITCHEN WASTE BINS

All but two bins have been withdrawn.

DISTRIBUTION OF MILK

Of the 101 retailers, bottled milk is sold from 76 shops, 17 dairy farms, by 6 dairymen from other districts who deliver by van or float, and from 2 local dairies.

CAMPING SITES

At the end of the year only one site, that at Cowbrook Farm, Glossop, was in operation; only one caravan is stationed there and complies with the conditions embodied in the licence.

The site licence and planning permission is reviewed annually.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES (Including Factory Bakehouses)

Total number of Factories on the register:—

With power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	137
Without power	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Other premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
								<hr/> 156

A total of 655 inspections were made during 1962, and 27 defects were recorded. 19 were remedied by the year end.

Table 3. (1)—Inspection

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecutions
Factories with mechanical power	599	6	—
Factories without mechanical power	29	—	—
Other premises	27	2	—
Total	655	8	—

(2)—Cases in which Defects were found

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	1	—	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.).	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3.) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4.)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of Floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.):					
(a) Insufficient ...	4	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	21	16	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	—	3	—	—
Total	30	19	4	2	—

Note.—Defects dealt with other than by way of the Factories Act, 1937, not included in above Table.

(3)—Outwork (Sec. 110 and 111)

The numbers of persons employed by local firms in classes of work specified by regulations of the Secretary of State in places other than the factory (mainly the home), and not necessarily in Glossop, are as follows:—

Nature of Work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Brush making	25	—	—	—	—	—
Wearing apparel	64	—	—	—	—	—
Total	89	—	—	—	—	—

An increase of 9 as compared with last year.

BAKEHOUSES

The total number of Bakehouses in use in the Borough is 29. Two-hundred-and-two inspections were made and 48 defects recorded. Thirty-nine defects were remedied after verbal or written requests.

Defects or Offences.	Found.	Remedied.
Limewashing overdue	18	16
Insanitary conditions	13	12
Structural defects	9	6
Infestations	3	3
Other contraventions	5	2
	—	—
	48	39

OFFICES

No inspection was made.

RAG FLOCK and OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

(Operative from 1st November, 1951).

Under this Act were made the Rag, Flock and Other Materials Regulations, 1961. These supersede the Regulations of 1951/54 and prescribe:—

- used wood wool as a filling material to which the Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, applies;
- standards of cleanliness for each kind of filling material to which the Act applies;
- analysts for the purposes of tests under the Act, the fees which may be charged by any analyst making such a test, and the form in which a certificate of the results is to be given. and

- (d) the form in which records are to be kept of occupiers of premises registered under the Act for the use of filling materials, or licenced for the manufacture or storage of rag flock, the manner in which the records are to be kept and the information which is to be recorded.

No rag flock is manufactured in the Borough. No samples were taken from retailers.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are two registered establishments in constant use. Eighteen visits were made and conditions were satisfactory.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

A total of forty-one timed smoke observations were made over the twelve months under review with eighteen smoke contraventions. In addition, there were nuisances from foul smells, dye deposits and grit emissions.

Warnings were given in all cases of contraventions. No legal proceedings were actually instituted as remedies were effected or were receiving attention at the year end.

Some details are given below: —

- (1) Nuisance caused by burning of waste scouring and sponge scrap in the open at the base of boiler stack at rubber works remedied by contract with Dempster Dumpster system of disposal.
- (2) Sulphurous smell caused by sudden release of gases at paper works remedied by more care in valve control (human element).
- (3) Contravention of Clean Air Act by excess smoke emission from boiler house remedied by repairs to coal feed mechanism.
- (4) Heavy continuous smoke emission from factory remedied by renewal of broken screw feed in under-feed stoker.
- (5) Excessive smoke from stack of water tube boiler remedied by plant repairs.
- (6) Nuisance from burning waste at base of "disused" stack remedied by removal of waste by contract.
- (7) Offences under Clean Air Act due to flue in-leakages remedied by repairs.
- (8) Recurring heavy smoke emission from factory stack improved by renewal of sprinkler mechanism.
- (9) Continuous heavy smoke emission from new underfeed stoker at school remedied by adjustment of settings.
- (10) Contravention from vertical multi tubular boiler at dry cleaners remedied by fitting new oil burners.

- (11) Heavy smoke as a result of corroded ducting from factory boiler house remedied by renewal of flue to main stack.
- (12) Grit nuisance from plant burning "fines" remedied by replacement of faulty induced draught fan, and instructions followed as to cleaning of fires.
- (13) Alleged nuisance from factory stack traced to domestic chimney. Chimney swept and nuisance abated.
- (14) Burning of factory waste in open, warning given, no repetition.
- (15) Heavy smoke from shunting engines British Railways reported to District Passenger Manager, Hunt's Bank. Improvement followed.
- (16) Undue smoke emission from boiler stack remedied by installation of Wide Ram Coking Stoker in lieu of hand firing of Lancashire boiler.
- (17) Nuisance from vapours carrying green dye settling on land and property adjacent to chemical works. Statutory Notice served. Steps being taken to install plant to cleanse fumes prior to discharge to atmosphere. Filtering material fitted to ducting was not satisfactory.
- 18) Offensive smell from Glossop Brook caused by mixture of excess effluent discharge and overflow from sewer. Remedied by removal of sewer obstruction and attention to discharge of factory effluent.

Notice was received of the installation of a new coke-fired boiler at the hutted classrooms of St. Luke's C. of E. School.

SHOPS

A total of 1,361 inspections of shops were made during the year and Table 4 (on page 35) sets out the defects noted. There are 393 shops and 37 market stalls on the register.

The bulk of the defects related to insanitary conditions mainly due to the need for decoration and items of disrepair.

HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

These premises are required to be kept in conformity with local bye-laws, made under Section 146 of the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954, which came into operation on the 1st August, 1958.

Table 4.

SHOPS — CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

M/c. Line No.	Defect or Contravention	Found	Notices Served		Remedied	Prosecutions Instituted
			Written	Verbal		
1	Ventilation Unsatisfactory	1	1	—	1	—
2	Temperature—Lack of means	—	—	—	—	—
3	Lighting—Inadequate	—	—	—	—	—
4	Meals—Facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
5	Sanitary Conveniences insufficient	1	—	1	1	—
6	Sanitary Conveniences unsuitable or defective	1	—	1	1	—
7	Washing facilities lacking	—	—	—	—	—
8	Seats, absence of	—	—	—	—	—
9	Records/Notices, not kept	—	—	—	—	—
10	Hours of Employment	—	—	—	—	—
11	Closing Hours	—	—	—	—	—
12	Insanitary Conditions	40	1	39	15	—
13	Disrepair	9	—	9	2	—
14	Other Offences	2	—	2	—	—
		54	2	52	20	—

CLASSIFIED LIST OF SHOPS — 1962

Antiques and Second-hand Goods	2
Bedding Store	1
Butchers	20
Cycles	1
Chemical Products	1
Chiropodists	2
Chemists	6
Cafes	6
Coal Offices	6
Coach Office and Refreshments	2
Confectionery and General Provisions	31
Draper and Ladies' Outfitter	13
Dressmaking and Alterations	1
Dyers and Cleaners	3
Electrical Engineering	2
Fancy Goods	2
Florists	3
Fish (Wet)	1
Fish Friers	14
Furnishers (House)	10
General Provisions	73
Greengrocers	13
Greengrocers and Wet Fish	5
Handicrafts	1
Hardware	13
Hairdressers (Ladies')	14
Hairdressers (Gent's)	8
Herbalists	4
Jewellers	2
Milliners	2
Motor Accessories	8
Newsagents	15
Outfitters (Ladies')	7
Outfitters (Ladies' and Children's)	5
Outfitters (Gent's)	4
Outfitters (Ladies' and Gent's)	2
Off Licences	14
Opticians	4
Photographers and Photographic Materials... ..	2
Picture Framing	1
Pet Shops	4
Printers and Stationers	4

Classified List of Shops—Continued.

Painters and Decorators	9
Saddlers	1
Shoe Sales and Repair	8
Shoe Repairs	6
Showrooms	4
Sports Shops	1
Sweets and Tobacco	11
Sub-Post Office and Drapery	2
Sub-Post Office and Gift Shop	1
Schools Meals and Service Kitchen	1
Tripe	1
T.V. and Wireless Repairs and Sales	9
T.V., Radio, Electrical Equipment and Repairs ...	
Toy Shop	1
Wools and Baby Linen	4
Watch Repairer	1
Veterinary Surgeon	1
	393
Market Stalls	37
	430

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION

Rodent Control is carried out in strict accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

The work carried out at business premises is charged for. Private dwellings are treated free of charge.

Since the 1st April, 1959, a Ministry block grant is received towards the cost of rodent control and it is not now necessary to submit claims for refund of a percentage of the expenses involved.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed.

Below will be found a Summary of Surface and Sewer Infestations and Treatments for the year ended 31st December, 1962:—

Table 5 (a) Surface Infestations

	Total Inspections	Treatments Rats Mice
Business premises	1495	6 16
Private Dwellings	289	41 16
Local Authority Premises	53	6 1
Agriculture	9	1 —
	1846	54 33

(b) Sewer Maintenance Treatments

In May, 1962, a ten per cent test baiting of the 550 manholes on the sewer system was carried out. Nine of the 55 manholes baited showed evidence of rat infestation.

This test baiting was followed by a treatment to cover the lengths of sewer in the vicinity of those manholes where “takes” were recorded during the test. This treatment was carried out at 99 manholes by prebaiting with sausage rusk and poisoning with zinc phosphide. Three inspections were made at each of these manholes with a two-day break between each visit.

**VERMINOUS PREMISES
(excluding Rats and Mice)**

Sixty rooms in 29 premises were treated by the Health Department Staff for clearance of infestation or as a precautionary measure.

Table 6.

Infestations					Cases	Treatment
General Uncleanliness	...	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	...	3
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	16
Wasps' nests	...	...	...	...	1
Other insect pests	6	Spray or Powder

Insecticides were also supplied to the public for treatment of small infestations, together with advice on how to secure clearance.

**DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION
Notifiable Infectious Disease Cases:**

Under this heading the Department disinfected a total of 8 rooms in 2 premises and one lot of clothing.

Disinfectant is supplied free for current and terminal disinfection.

Persons nursing patients are supplied with instruction leaflets and advice is given by the Public Health Inspectors.

Destruction of Bedding, etc.

The Corporation collected and destroyed bedding, etc. from 41 premises at the request of the responsible persons.

A standard charge is made for this service in “non-notifiable” cases.

**THE DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
And Orders made thereunder**

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Inspector appointed under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950.

There were no local outbreaks of Foot and Mouth Disease, Fowl Pest, Swine Fever, or other notifiable animal diseases.

Only six movement licences were issued during 1962.

Throughout Great Britain the approximate figures supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for various diseases were:—

Table 7.				Animals	
	Outbreaks			Attacked	Slaughtered
Anthrax	340	.....	377	.....	—
Atrophic Rhinitis ...	—	.....	—	.....	—
Foot & Mouth Disease	5	.....	—	.....	952
Fowl Pest	3384	.....	—	.....	—
Sheep Scab ... ..	—	.....	—	.....	—
Swine Fever	1874	.....	—	.....	346

Foot and Mouth disease outbreaks were 5 as against 103 in 1961. A total of 952 animals were slaughtered.

Fowl Pest outbreaks increased from 1,240 in 1961 to 3,384 in 1962.

Swine Fever outbreaks went up from 1,071 to 1,874.

WEATHER

The rainfall for Glossop for the past seven years is set out below:—

SUMMARY OF RAINFALL (in inches)

G L O S S O P

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
January ...	5.26	2.73	4.37	3.73	6.51	5.81	4.62
February ...	1.47	3.00	6.00	0.48	2.91	2.62	1.86
March	1.45	3.15	2.27	2.23	1.24	2.34	4.84
April	2.87	0.52	1.25	3.67	2.40	3.79	3.78
May	1.29	1.27	3.59	1.10	2.01	1.96	3.40
June	3.86	1.57	4.72	2.61	1.77	2.27	0.82
July	6.08	4.35	5.15	3.92	6.51	3.81	2.09
August ...	11.13	6.89	4.14	0.39	5.02	5.19	6.15
September ...	3.56	8.46	5.05	0.21	3.99	2.33	4.47
October ...	3.26	4.58	4.78	3.53	5.45	5.62	1.71
November ...	1.91	2.92	1.53	5.77	5.47	3.52	2.33
December ...	5.41	5.07	3.81	6.66	4.43	3.28	4.18
	47.55	44.51	46.66	34.30	47.71	42.54	40.25

The general rainfall over England and Wales in 1962 was 31.9 inches, or 87 per cent of the annual average over England and Wales of 36.5 inches for the standard 35-year period 1916-1950.

PET SHOPS

Three such shops are licensed by the Council under the pet Animals Act 1951, for which an annual fee of 10s. 0d. is payable. These shops must comply with conditions as to suitability set out in the Act.

Section D

Housing Accommodation

Section D : Housing Accommodation

RENT ACT, 1957

This Act, which, for its main purposes, frees from rent control houses and flats above certain levels of rateable value and allows limited increases in rents of houses still under rent control, came into operation on the 6th July, 1957.

Details of work relating to applications for Certificates of Disrepair.

(A) Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(Since coming into operation of the Act to 31st December, 1962).

1	Number of applications for certificates	91
2	Number of decisions not to issue certificates	5
3	Number of decisions to issue certificates	58
	(a) In respect of some but not all defects	24
	(b) In respect of all defects	34
4	Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	43
5	Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	—
6	Number of certificates issued	22
	Certificates not issued because work done without undertaking or because rent not increased	8

(B) Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

7	Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	4
8	Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	—
9	Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	—
10	Certificates cancelled by Local Authority... ..	4

HOUSING PROGRAMME, 1962

Tables 8 and 9 indicate the progress made during 1962 in the matter of both private and Council-owned property.

Table 8

New Temporary Buildings	0
Alterations and additions to existing dwellings (adaptations or extensions)	6
Total number of Inhabited Houses (approx.)	6365

Number of New Houses erected during the year:

(a) Total	125
(b) Included in (a) above as part of Municipal Housing Scheme	83

Part E (10) Overcrowding (H.A. 1936, Part IV):—

* (a) (i) Number of Dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	—
(ii) Number of Families dwelling therein	—
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	—
† (b) Number of cases of Overcrowding reported during the year	10
(c) (i) Number of cases of Overcrowding relieved during the year	5
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	39

*Information not available

†Cases of Overcrowding were reported on Housing Application forms, but only a survey would give a true picture.

Table 9. (1)—COUNCIL HOUSES EXISTING PRIOR TO 1939-1945 WAR

Site	Number
Beech Avenue	16
Gladstone Street	4
Lyne Avenue	20
Newshaw Lane	16
Sheffield Road	16
Simmondley Lane	16
Wood Street	6
	94

(2)—SUMMARY OF POST-WAR HOUSING

Site	Number and Type	Completion
The Acre	50 Temporary Pre-fabricated two-bedroom houses	Completed and occupied 1946-7
Woodcock Grove, Sheffield Road	28 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 22nd Jan., 1949
Ditto	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	All occupied by 18th Sept., 1948
Bankswood Close	22 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 5th Mar., 1949
Newlands Drive	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 6th Nov., 1950
Ditto	34 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 18th Dec., 1950

(2)—SUMMARY of POST-WAR HOUSING (Continued)

Site	Number and Type	Completion
Whitfield Avenue ...	40 Permanent two-bedroom flats	All occupied by 3rd Aug., 1953
<i>Ditto</i>	48 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 20th April, 1953
Hadfield Road	8 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 1st Feb., 1952
Green Lane... ..	4 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 17th Dec., 1951
Queen's Drive	30 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 13th June, 1955
<i>Ditto</i>	74 Permanent two-bedroom flats	
<i>Ditto</i>	14 Permanent one-bedroom flats	
"Park Croft"	2 Flats	Occupied 19th Mar., 1955
Cowbrook Avenue ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 24th Nov., 1956
Sheffield Road	5 Permanent three-bedroom houses	
Newshaw Lane, Hadfield ...	2 Permanent three-bedroom houses	All occupied by 6th April, 1957
Wesley Street, Hadfield ...	4 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 4th May, 1957
Bankbottom, Hadfield ...	20 Permanent two-bedroom flats ...	All occupied by 23rd Mar., 1957
Gladstone Street Site	24 Permanent one-bedroom Old Age Pensioners' Bungalows	All occupied by 31st Dec., 1962
	8 Permanent one-bedroom flats	
	28 Permanent two-bedroom flats	
	18 Permanent two-bedroom houses	
	5 Permanent three-bedroom houses	

The Council also own the 16 cottages at Station Road, Hadfield, purchased by agreement in 1957, which were modernised and made suitable residences for old people.

There are a further ten cottages at Ebenezer Street and Whitfield Cross which the Council have repaired and provided each with a separate w.c.

**CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES
RETURN FOR THE PERIOD 1st JANUARY, 1962, TO
31st DECEMBER, 1962**

PART A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

In Clearance Areas	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	18	130	47
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	—	—	—
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	6	11	4
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	—	2	1
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	—	—	—

PART B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	Number		
(8) Under Sections 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1) Housing Act, 1957	10	43	9
(9) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

PART C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by Local Authority	311	—
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	22	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	6	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	—	—

PART D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at End of Period	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Separate Dwellings contained in Column (1) (2)
(14) Retained for temporary accommodation		
(a) under Section 48	—	—
(b) under Section 17 (2)	—	—
(c) under Section 46	—	—
(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 or 53	—	—

PART E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

	Number of Houses (1)	Number of Occupants of Houses in Column (1) (2)
(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the period	—	—

Section E

Food

Section E: Food

FOOD HYGIENE

Special attention was paid to premises preparing food in an endeavour to secure the highest possible standard in respect of food handling, storage and general maintenance. Improvements were requested at a number of premises and co-operation was readily given.

ICE-CREAM

At the time of writing, 76 premises are registered for the sale of ice-cream.

Twenty-two samples were taken for Methylene Blue examination and delivered by car to the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall. All were placed in provisional Grade I.

Where samples fail to satisfy the examination, a cause is sought and repeat samples are taken.

MILK

Glossop was included in a "Specified Area" on and from 6th April, 1959. In such an area only tuberculin-tested milk or heat-treated milk may be sold by retail, and such milk must be bottled.

The Special Designations now authorised are:—

Tuberculin Tested.

Pasteurised.

Sterilised.

and in appropriate cases:

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Sterilised).

All but one of the 44 samples submitted to the methylene blue, turbidity, biological and phosphatase tests were reported upon satisfactorily.

Cleanliness and Safety of Milk:

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 Tuberculin Tested Milk must not decolourize Methylene Blue within specified periods of time according to time of year.

The one sample which failed this test was purchased from a retail shop and not direct from the producer and proved to be the previous day's milk. The retailer was cautioned, and the further sample which was taken proved to be satisfactory.

To comply with the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) and Pasteurised Milk must pass the Phosphatase test and a 30-minute Methylene Blue test under specified conditions of storage.

Tuberculin Tested (Sterilised) and Sterilised Milk when submitted to the turbidity test, must show no signs of turbidity.

Table 10, set out below, gives details of the samples of milk submitted to the various tests.

Table 10

EXAMINATION OF MILK SUPPLIES

Designation	NATURE OF TEST									
	Methylene Blue (Samples taken 21)		Turbidity Test (Samples taken 2)		Tubercle Bacilli (Samples taken 15)		Phosphatase Test (Samples taken 6)		Gerber Tests (Samples taken 0)	
	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Raw Milk	14	1	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-
Pasteurised	6	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Licences and Registrations, 31st December, 1962, were as follows:—

The Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960, so far as they relate to Producers' licences, came into operation on the 1st October, 1960, and as regards Dealers' licences, on the 1st January, 1961.

Dealers' licences for periods of five years are now issued by Food and Drugs Authorities. The registration of Distributors remains with the local authorities, that is, in this district, the Borough of Glossop.

Registrations

Distributors of Milk elsewhere than from Dairy Farms, including from shops, dairies, etc., 78.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The County Analyst has kindly supplied the following information relating to sampling in the Borough:—

Seventy-three samples, including 22 milks, were taken under the above Act in the area of Glossop during the year 1962. One sample of T.T. milk was deficient in fat and the producer and the retailer were cautioned.

Registration of Preserved Food Premises

The total number of Certificates of Registration granted is now 62. The registration is in connection with premises used for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. These premises are required to be kept at a very high standard of cleanliness and receive special attention from the Health Department Staff.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

The County Council carry out duties in this connection.
No action was taken by the Health Department.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

During the year slaughtering was carried out at two licensed slaughterhouses. Table 12 (on page 52) gives details of carcasses inspected and of meat rejected as being unfit for human consumption. A high quality meat passes through the Glossop slaughterhouses.

Table 11.

Approximate Weights of Condemned Food**(i) At the Slaughterhouses:**

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat (Tuberculosis)	—	—	1	—
Meat (other diseases and conditions)	—	1	3	13½
Offal (Tuberculosis)	—	—	1	12
Offal (other diseases and conditions)	—	3	2	5
	—	6	0	2½

(ii) Surrendered by Traders and Manufacturers:

	Cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	ozs.
Cooking Apples	—	1	12	—
Meat	8	—	22	12
Canned Meat	1	2	3	12
Canned Foods	1	2	19	12
	11	3	2	4

SLAUGHTERMEN'S LICENCES

Under the Slaughter of Animals Acts, 1933, to 1954, 19 licences were issued to persons competent to slaughter animals. All the persons are 18 years of age or over.

Table 12. Carcasses Inspected and Condemnations.

	Cattle exc. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed	419	119	—	1403	457	—	2398
Number Inspected	419	119	—	1403	457	—	2398
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	31	11	—	1	2	—	45
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	7.4	9.2	—	0.07	0.66	—	1.91
Tuberculosis only:							
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.66	—	0.12
Cysticercosis:							
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Section F

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

Section F :

Prevalence and Control over Infectious and other Diseases

The total number of cases of infectious disease including tuberculosis notified during 1962 was 48, compared with 53 in 1961 and 94 in 1960.

DIPHTHERIA

For the twelfth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough of Glossop, and there has not been a death from the disease since 1946.

With the ever-increasing speed of international air traffic imported infection is always a possibility, and the need for diphtheria immunisation and the maintaining of a high level of immunity during school life, will continue until the disease is eradicated throughout the world.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

The total number of children immunised in 1962 was: —

Primary immunisation	228
Booster injections	34

Triple antigen has been used in the clinics since January, 1962. Parents appreciate the reduction in the number of injections required for full protection of their children against diphtheria, whooping cough, and tetanus, while more are beginning to realise the importance of tetanus prophylaxis early in life.

MEASLES

There was a small outbreak of measles in December and if the infection follows its usual biennial trend, 1963 will be a year of high incidence.

A live measles vaccine has been prepared and gives good protection but will require modification before general use owing to the severe reaction which sometimes follow its administration.

SCARLET FEVER

The incidence and severity of scarlet fever has varied considerably in the past and its decline during the present century may be due to two factors, a cyclical change in the virulence of the organism, and an increase in the resistance of the host. The latter may reflect the rising standard of living during the last twenty years.

One case was notified in June.

Table 13. INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962

DISEASE	AGE												Total Notified	Sent to Hospital	
	Under 1 year	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	60—			
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Influenzal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	3	1	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	9	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Chickenpox	1	1	4	2	3	7	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	22	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Zymotic Diarrhœa (under 2 years)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	1	3	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis — Notified	M	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	1
Other Tuberculosis — Notified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
” ” Died	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1*

*These figures do not necessarily refer to cases notified during 1962.

WHOOPING COUGH

Protective inoculation against whooping cough appears to have markedly modified the epidemiological and clinical features of the ailment.

There were no notifications in 1962.

POLIOMYELITIS

The introduction of Sabin oral vaccine in March, 1962, was widely welcomed and has now virtually replaced the Salk type. Only 1.9 per cent of the vaccine used at the clinic during the last eight months of the year was of the latter type. The poliomyelitis vaccination sessions were less busy than in 1961, which was to be expected, as many people under forty years of age had already been vaccinated. A total of 257 first, 349 second, 863 third and 269 fourth doses of vaccine was given. Persons of fifteen years and over made 683 attendances compared with 1,022 last year.

One case of paralytic poliomyelitis was notified in July. A boy of five years with a two-day history of sickness, headache, and pyrexia was admitted to hospital at the end of June and a mild paralysis of the legs developed two or three days later. He was discharged after five weeks and made a complete recovery. Three injections of Salk vaccine had been given between June, 1958, and November, 1959, in another district. The source of the infection could not be traced.

FOOD POISONING

There have been no confirmed cases of food poisoning in the area since 1958.

DYSENTERY

Of the nine cases of Sonne dysentery which were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department, four were originally notified as food poisoning.

CHICKEN POX

Chickenpox, which has been notifiable in Glossop since 1921, is a mild but highly infectious disease. It assumes importance when smallpox is present, mainly on account of its resemblance in certain instances to modified forms of the latter disease. Twenty-two cases were notified compared with twenty-one in 1961.

PUERPERAL PYREXIA

Puerperal pyrexia is defined as "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage."

One mild infection was reported.

TYPHOID FEVER

After the death of the known typhoid carrier in July, 1961, routine swabbing of the sewers was continued. A typhoid organism of an entirely different type was isolated from the swabs. Eventually, after the expenditure of much time and energy, a second symptomless carrier was identified.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Information with regard to non-notifiable infectious disease is obtained from the death returns and from head teachers, who are required to notify absences from school due to any infectious disease.

Of the 57 cases reported, chickenpox accounted for 30, measles for 16, infectious hepatitis for 3, rubella for 6, and mumps for 2. Chickenpox was prevalent in the spring and measles in December.

The occurrence of a widespread epidemic such as influenza is confirmed by the sickness returns of the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The local office of the Ministry informs the Medical Officer of Health of the area when new sickness benefit claims in any week first show an increase of 30 per cent over those for the preceding week or reach 250 per cent of the average weekly number of claims for the preceding eight months April to November.

There was a sharp rise in the intake of new claims during the week ended 2nd January.

INFESTATIONS

Children infested with head lice are disinfested by means of a D.D.T. preparation. For the third year in succession there was a marked reduction in the incidence of pediculosis, particularly in the younger age-groups. Only 1.8 per cent were found to be verminous compared with 3.8 per cent during the previous year.

Benzyl Benzoate Emulsion is used for the treatment of scabies which is now rare. No cases were seen at the Glossop Clinic during 1962.

TUBERCULOSIS

Table 14. New Cases and Mortality during 1962.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non- Respiratory		Respiratory		Non- Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—

There were no deaths from tuberculosis and fewer primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis, 3 compared with 7 in 1961.

At the end of the year there were 50 cases on the Tuberculosis Register.

There was no evidence of excessive incidence of tuberculosis in a particular occupation of the area.

The Chest Clinic is held at **Lees Street, Ashton-under-Lyne:**
Tuesday 1-30 p.m.
Wednesday 10- 0 a.m.
Friday 9-30 a.m
Friday (children) 1-30 p.m.
Second and fourth Wednesday in each month ... 5-30 p.m.
(by appointment only)

TUBERCULOSIS REGULATIONS

No action was necessary in 1962 under the P.H. (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, which prohibit persons suffering from respiratory tuberculosis from employment in dairy premises.

The Public Health Act, 1961 (Section 41) and the Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954 (Section 135), provide for compensation to be paid.

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